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PRICE TWO CENTS

SON WILL PRESIDE OVER GIFT TABLE

John D. Jr., to Have Charge
of the Rockefeller Foundation.

YOUNG MAN LAYS ASIDE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Wealthy Heir Retires From the Directorate of the Standard Oil Company and Assumes Control of His Father's Benefactions—No Successor on Board Has Been Named.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Among charities the New Rockefeller Foundation is to become what the Standard Oil Company has long been among corporations, and J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., as its head, will in another sphere perpetuate the domination so long maintained in the world of industry by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., as president of the Standard.

The younger Rockefeller announced today that he had recently retired from the directorate of the Standard to assume the management of his father's benefactions, of which he now becomes almost in chief. No successor has been named to fill his place in the oil company and from fifteen the board has been cut to four.

Meaning to Wall Street.
The announcement was taken in Wall street to mean two things—that all past estimates of young Rockefeller's future must now be revised, and that hereafter the Rockefeller millions will no longer be a market factor.

Instead, it is assumed they will pass wholly into conservative securities, such as it is proper for trust funds, savings banks and insurance companies to acquire.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is now 33 years old. Greeted on his graduation from Brown University some years ago as in prospect the richest young man of the world, he now leaves the field to J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., three years his elder.

Mr. Morgan, Sr. and Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., are both very nearly of an age. The former was 70 last July, and the latter was 73 some months ago. Both are in vigorous health.

Not Sporting Man.

Seen in retrospect, young Rockefeller's retirement from the Standard Oil board, which actually took place on January 11, assumes a deeper consistency with the gradual narrowing in recent years of his financial activities a phenomenon not heretofore taken as he showed no inclination to play the country gentleman of sporting man, as have other sons of millionaires, such, for instance, as Alfred Vanderbilt and Pochell Keene. He is still on the directorate of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and of the American Lumber Oil Company, but it is now known that it is his intention to withdraw from these corporations also as soon as practicable. His relations with corporate finance in the future, it is understood, will chiefly consist in conserving the huge fortune amassed by his father, reinvesting the income and distributing such part of it as may seem wise.

It is not thought likely the new foundation fund, as proposed by the bill introduced in the United States senate yesterday, will assume settled policies for years to come, but in this connection Frederick T. Gates, one of the incorporators of the foundation, said today that two main points had been missed.

Not Limited.

In the first place, indicated Mr. Gates, "every other eleemosynary institution has been organized for some specific object, and thus limited in its sphere of helpfulness. For instance, in cases of grave disaster, such as the Paris floods, they have been powerless to aid. This is not so of the new foundation.

"Another thing—there are no sectarian boundary lines in the charter of the new foundation and nothing to prevent it from absorbing the work of other organizations which have confined their usefulness under present conditions."

Merger of Charities.

Mr. Gates was understood to mean that there would be a gradual merger along familiar lines, of the Rockefeller charities. Nobody yet ventures to name the amount for which the foundation will be endowed, but the general understanding among those in the confidence of the family, coincides with that of Senator Gallinger, who introduced the bill to incorporate the foundation, when he said that he believed ultimately the bulk of the Rockefeller fortune would be devoted to the work.

John D. Rockefeller's influence in the stock market was a potent one during the 1907 panic, when he helped out many financial institutions as well as being a heavy buyer of securities at that time. Presumably his fortune will continue to be of much influence at similar times in the future, but it is said that ordinarily it is likely to be felt in the stock market only through purchases of securities for the purpose of investing accrued income.

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TWENTY-THREE MINERS KILLED.

Awful Explosion Takes Place in Alaskan Mine.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, March 3.—Twenty-three miners were killed last night by an explosion of a powder magazine in the 1,100 feet level of the Mexican mine, one of the group of Treadwell gold properties on Douglas Island. Eight men were seriously injured and four of these may die. The last shot had been fired by the night shift twenty minutes before the explosion took place and the men were assembled at the elevator to go on top.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN DEAD.

Prominent Kentucky Colonel Pastes Away in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 3.—Colonel Thomas W. Bullitt, aged 71, a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Ky., died at a hospital here today of apoplexy, with which he was stricken on a street car about a week ago. The body was taken to Louisville tonight for burial.

Colonel Bullitt served under General Morgan in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

Ends Baseball Dispute.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 3.—The national baseball commission decided today that Player Joseph Hyatt is the property of the Washington American League baseball team. The Peoria (Ill.) club alleged that Washington had released the player. The evidence showed otherwise.

MR. TAFT MAKES DENIAL

Not Responsible for Election of Ohio Chairman.

NO DESIRE TO INTERFERE

In Letter to United States Marshal at Cleveland the President Replies to Criticisms—Had no Intention of Taking Hand in Local Politics.

(By Associated Press.)
CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 3.—In a letter to H. D. Davis, United States marshal here, President Taft denies any responsibility for the recent election of former assistant to the attorney general, Wade H. Ellis, as chairman of the Ohio Republican executive committee.

The President's letter was in response to one from Mr. Davis, dated February 26, in which the latter referred to criticisms of Mr. Taft for interfering in Ohio politics by suggesting the selection of M. Ellis as chairman of the Republican executive committee of Ohio.

Not Responsible.

"I am glad to have the opportunity of assuring you that I am not in the slightest degree responsible for the selection of Wade H. Ellis as chairman of the Republican executive committee of Ohio," says the President.

"The national committee, Mr. Voris, and the head of the central committee, came to Washington and, after what I assumed was a canvass of the state, notified me that for the general good of the party, I should release Mr. Wade H. Ellis from his position in the department of justice, (where he had been doing good work) and allow him to leave the government service in order to succeed Mr. Williams as head of the executive committee.

No Desire to Interfere.

"Most reluctantly did I do this and I did it also with the express understanding that I did not desire to interfere with local politics in Ohio; that I had no choice for governor; and that, though Mr. Ellis might succeed to the chairmanship, he would not, while there, represent me or act upon my suggestions.

"What I am most anxious about is that the Republicans of Ohio shall have full and free expression with respect to the platform that they shall adopt, and also as to the candidates to be selected.

COUNCILS IGNORE STRIKE SITUATION

Bodies Take No Action Regarding Philadelphia Street Railway Controversy.

EFFORT TO TAKE UP MATTER IN THE COURTS

City's Chief Executive Advises That it is Not the Duty of the People's Representatives to Interfere Between Company and Contending Employees—Petitions from Business Men.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 3.—The first step toward having the differences between the striking street car men and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company settled under the authority of the courts, and thus prevent the gigantic sympathetic strike, was taken tonight by the car-men. An attorney, representing the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, wrote to President Kruger of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, asking that he join in an application to be made to the courts under the act of 1893 for the appointment of a board of arbitration to decide the differences existing between the strikers and the transit company. A reply is requested before noon tomorrow.

Before the receipt of the communication President Kruger, was shown a copy of the law by representatives of the United Business Men's Association, who asked him if the officials of the company would abide by it. He replied: "Certainly the company will submit to law."

Citizens Shot Out.

For the first time in five years the citizens were excluded from the sessions of their chosen representatives this afternoon. An hour before the time of convening of the select and common councils, a vast crowd had gathered on the fourth floor of the city hall, but several stalwart policemen kept all save the councilmen, reporters, and a few privileged persons, outside the iron gate, which leads to the council chambers.

The strike was practically ignored by both bodies. A message from Mayor Rebyrn reviewed the situation briefly and stated his policy of non-interference in these words:

Mayor's Message.
"It is not the city's duty, nor yours or mine, to interfere between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and its employees. The courts of law are available for the redress of any real grievances, which either may have against the other. No reason exists, nor can exist in proper cases, why they and all other disputants should not submit their differences to the courts, or adjust their disputes between themselves.

"Any attempt, however honest it may be, which tends to draw away from the parties themselves, or from the judiciary, the determination of disputes, which under the constitution and laws of the commonwealth are entrusted to them, necessarily weakens and impairs our form of government and, in the present case, would tend to prolong the agitation that will delay the restoration of all service by the transit company.

"I confidently believe by the continuance of present peaceful conditions, it will be fully restored. In bringing about peace and good order I rely upon the co-operation and the aid of councils and the support of all law-abiding citizens."

No Comment Made.

That the councils were in entire accord with the views of the mayor in the foregoing, was made evident by the absence of any action or discussion relative to the crisis.

Several petitions from business men's association and trade organizations bearing on the strike, were heard without comment.

A resolution from the Central Labor Union, requesting arbitration was introduced in the common council, but it was referred to the law committee.

In the select council Thomas MacFarland presented a resolution instructing Mayor Rebyrn, William H. Carpenter and George H. Earle, the city's representatives on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company board of directors, to demand a submission of the company of arbitration and directing in the event of their refusal to obey the instructions, that they be asked to resign.

Councilman Henry Trainer fore-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

UNION MEN REJECT ROAD'S PROPOSITION

Differences Between the Baltimore & Ohio Railway May Be Adjusted in Court.

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, MD., March 3.—Tonight all things are at a pause between the officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the committee representing the conductors and trainmen of the road, who have been in negotiation for some time past on matters relative to wages and service conditions. Today the committee formally notified President Willard and the other officers who have been in conference, that the men of the unions had rejected, almost unanimously, the counter proposition of the railroad, as against the demands of the men.

President Willard has called upon Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, to act as mediators and one or both of these will be in Baltimore tomorrow. Should they fail in their efforts to bring the two parties to the controversy together, arbitration under the Erdman act probably will be resorted to, in which event the mediators will select a third man and with him will constitute the board of arbitration.

PRESIDENT TAFT HONORS UNCLE JOE

His First Dinner Given at White House—Editor Hemphill Present.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—President Taft gave a dinner tonight at the White House in honor of Speaker Cannon. Logically and politically, the affair marked something of an epoch for the first time in many years, has a President entertained in honor of the speaker of the house of representatives.

Speaker Cannon was never entertained at the White House with an exclusive official function, during all the seven years of President Roosevelt's occupancy, and no previous affair has been given in his honor by President Taft.

Some days ago President Taft conceived the idea of giving a regular state dinner in the honor of the speaker of the house which would be commensurate with the dignity of that high office. The affair tonight was on the same social and official par with those given regularly in honor of the vice-president, the diplomatic representatives and other dignitaries of the government.

About fifty guests, nearly all of whom were senators and members of the house, accompanied by their wives, were present.

Among the honor guests was Major J. C. Hemphill, editor of the Richmond, (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

WANTS TEDDY TO HEAD BIG DAILY NEWSPAPER

Well Known Publisher May Attempt Again to Buy the New York Sun.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 3.—W. J. Arkell, a well known publisher of Canajoharie, N. Y., who formerly owned a weekly magazine in this city, admitted tonight that he had attempted to buy the New York Sun and that he had hoped to have Theodore Roosevelt for editor.

"It is not true," he said, "that the Laffan heirs balked when it was learned that Roosevelt was to assume charge. The truth is, that I got in touch with the Laffan people and offered \$2,000,000. They replied that they had already refused \$500,000. There the negotiations ended.

"Later I may try again, but not at \$2,500,000. There is a small syndicate of us who believe that it would be advantageous for the country to have Mr. Roosevelt at the head of a big daily paper."

TROUBLE IS THREATENED.

R. F. & P. Railway Employees Demand Increased Pay.

(By Associated Press.)

RICHMOND, VA., March 3.—There is the air of labor difficulties for the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railway, it appears.

The three hundred employees of the railroad shops here are said to have made, through Shop Superintendent Kapp, formal demand for a nine hour day, and a ten per cent increase in wages, the action being precipitated at this time by a report that an order is about to be issued placing the shops, for an indefinite period, on an eight hour day basis at the existing rate of pay, which means less money per diem.

COURT STORMED; PRISONER IS TAKEN

Daring Lynching of Negro in Texas, Charged With Assaulting Girl.

VICTIM SNATCHED FROM VERY GRASP OF LAW

Thrown From Window to Pavement, Thirty Feet Below, Man's Face is Kicked Into Pulp—Dragged Twelve Blocks and Strung Up—Next Charge is Made on Jail for Others.

(By Associated Press.)

DALLAS, TEXAS, March 3.—From the very grasp of the law, Allen Brooks, an aged negro, charged with criminally assaulting a three-year-old white child, was torn by fifteen determined members of an angry mob today and hanged for his crime. Brooks was seized in the court room where he was to receive the law's judgment, tossed through a window to the main body of the mob, which waited like a pack of raving wolves for their prey in the street below. His crushed body was dragged through the streets and he was hanged to the Elks Arch, high above the heads of the avenging citizens. The mob was led by an old negro.

With all, hardly a loud word was spoken, not a shot was fired and above the dull murmuring of the mob could be heard the aged negro's trembling shrieks for mercy.

After Brooks was hanged for nearly three hours Dallas was in the hands of the mob. The jail was stormed and death was threatened to three other negroes held in charge of murder. They had been spirited away, however, and after searching for them in vain the mob dispersed.

The Brutal Crime.

The crime for which Brooks paid the penalty today was one of the most brutal in the history of this county. His alleged victim is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Buren. Immediately after his arrest last week the negro was taken out of the city for safekeeping. He was returned early this morning and taken to the court house at daylight to await the calling of his case in the criminal court.

A great crowd gathered early, and when attorneys for the defendant, who had been appointed by the court, began arguments in favor of a postponement of the trial until tomorrow, rumors started through the court room that a change of venue had been granted.

Charge on Prisoner.

This statement caused one of the greatest demonstrations ever seen in Dallas county and the court house was charged by the mob. Scores of officers hastily summoned were overpowered, the locked doors of the court room were wrecked and the negro, crouching in a corner, praying was seized by the leaders of the mob.

This was in the second story of the building. Outside the main body of the angry crowd was waiting. A rope with a hangman's noose was ready and when it was announced from the window that the negro had been taken, the rope was thrown into the room. The noose was placed about the prisoner's neck and he was pulled and thrown to the ground fighting like a tiger for his life.

He struck on the pavement on his forehead and, it is believed fractured his skull in the fall of about 30 feet.

Mob Jumps On Him.

Instantly dozens of men jumped on him with their feet and his face was kicked into a pulp and he was bruised all over, probably dying within a few minutes. A score of men seized the rope and at the head of the mob, dragged the negro's body twelve blocks up Main street to the Elks arch where it was suspended to a supporting telephone pole.

The police cut the body down in about five minutes. It was taken to the city hall and later turned over to an undertaker.

After the lynching there were cries to the effect that other negro prisoners in the county jail, especially two who have murder charges pending against them, Burrell Oates and "Blubber" Robinson, should be hanged by the mob also.

March on Jail.

A march was made to the county jail. The sheriff announced that the men wanted were not there, and allowed committees, selected by the mob, to search the prison. The negroes could not be found but still the mob could not be satisfied. They battered at the jail door with a steel rail until an officer fired a blank shot into the ground in front of them.

A committee announced the negroes were not in the jail and finally the mob moved away.

It developed that deputy sheriffs had taken the two negroes out of the city in automobiles, and a report by wire says they passed through Fort

Worth enroute to Weatherford, Texas.

Plans For Chase.

The mob announced plans to board a train and pursue the automobiles and while they were at the station making such arrangements, a report was started that one of the negroes wanted was in the city hall lockup. Then thousands of men went to that place, searching the building, but did not find the negro. By that time it was late in the afternoon and the mob dispersed.

National Guard officers were called on this afternoon for assistance and a few militiamen were on the streets for a while. Extra precautions have been taken to prevent further rioting tonight.

VOTE FOR ANNEXATION.

Richmond Aldermen Adopt Ordinance Taking Manchester Into City.

(By Associated Press.)

RICHMOND, VA., March 3.—By a vote of 12 to 7 the Richmond board of aldermen tonight adopted the proposed ordinance providing for the annexation of Manchester to this city. This is practically the final action on the matter so far as Richmond is concerned, as the mayor will undoubtedly approve the proposition. It is now for the Manchester people to say whether they will come in.

Amends Trade Rules.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 3.—The board of managers of the New York Coffee Exchange has amended the trading rules of the exchange providing that quotations shall be made in one half hundredths, instead of five hundredths of a cent, thus reducing the minimum fluctuation from five points to one point, the same as cotton.

Locomotive Blows Up.

(By Associated Press.)

ROANOKE, VA., March 3.—Engineer W. J. Rhoad and Fireman O. E. Carter were painfully burned when their locomotive on the Norfolk & Western yard at Williamsburg, Va., blew up today. Carter is in a bluefield hospital and his condition tonight is said to be precarious.

AGAIN REFUSES STRODE

Senate Declines Special Order on State-wide Measure.

SOLONS HAVE LIVELY TILT

Patron of Proposed Enabling Act Asks for Consideration Today—

With Many Amendments the State Depository Bill Passes House.

(By Associated Press.)

RICHMOND, VA., March 3.—Another stubborn and spirited pitched battle over the Strode state-wide prohibition bill occurred on the floor of the senate today.

Senator Strode, standing like Horatio at the Bridge, fought the strike by seeking to have his bill made the special order of business tomorrow, and continue to hold its attention until disposed of. His motion to so consider the bill failed by a vote of 25 to 8.

A running debate and cross fire of questions, coupled with frequent interruptions and a time limit of five minutes, prevented Senator Strode from making much of a speech in favor of his motion to make the bill a special order.

Senators Cross Fire.

"I desire to have this bill set as a special and continuing order for Friday, because by that time we will have gotten out of the way practically all the local bills with which we have been dealing for several days, and nothing will be left to prevent taking up this bill. It seems to be the plain purpose of the senate to avoid going on record on this measure."

Senator Echols challenged this remark, saying: "The senator has a perfect right to make his motion and argue for it, but has no right to charge upon this floor that the senators are trying to stifle this bill. The senators on this floor know their views and obligations as well as the senator from Amherst, and he has no right to take them to account with regard to their sworn duty, nor to impute improper motives to them."

Holt Questions Order.

Sensor Holt asked if the rules had been changed so as to permit a motion to take a bill up out of its order. The chair informed him that Mr. Strode was not arguing for taking a bill up out of its order, but to set a measure as a special order.

Senators Walker, Holt and Halkey in turn insisted that the motion was out of order until the calendar was reached. Senator Strode arose to a point of order, saying the debate on his motion was out of order until he

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

INSURGENTS MEET CRUSHING DEFEAT

Nicaraguan Government Accomplishes Almost Complete Victory Over Insurrection.

REVOLUTIONISTS HOPE FOR AMERICAN INTERVENTION

Still There is Talk of a New Republic Being Formed, Comprising Half the Country—Guerilla Warfare is Expected to Go on by the Rebels—Both Sides Lose Heavily.

(By Associated Press.)

BLUEFIELDS, NIC., March 3.—The insurrectionary movement, headed by General Estrada, against the Nicaraguan government has been practically crushed. The insurgent campaign in the west has petered out and nothing is left to the provisionals but a resort to a guerrilla warfare, encouraged by the desperate hope that the United States may yet intervene in a wish to put an end to the disturbed situation in the republic.

For the first time, today the correspondents and the more prominent personages of this city, were told the true situation, which, however, had been suspected for a week. The public generally is still in the dark and pinning its faith to the false reports circulated of insurgent successes. These reports have been sent broadcast with the deliberate purpose of influencing public opinion in the United States and elsewhere of attracting recruits from the government's forces. It is now admitted that General Chamorro's campaign was a failure.

Talk of New Republic.

There is still talk of a new republic comprising one half of Nicaragua. General Heredia, may proclaim such a republic and appeal to the United States to protect the new republic from invasion by the Madrid government. Additional supplies of ammunition are expected here, and these will be used to further a guerrilla warfare.

The destructive blow fell at Tisma on February 22, when General Chamorro was whipped to a standstill. In killed, wounded and captured the insurgent general lost 800 men, Chamorro himself barely escaped, and with 100 or 200 men, fled to San Vicente, where General Menz was entrenched. Godfrey Fowler, the American, who was in charge of the insurgent artillery under Chamorro, was wounded in the leg and left on a plantation near Tisma.

General Chamorro is said to have reached San Vicente Sunday and to have wired his report yesterday. He placed the enemy's loss at 1,000 men and explains his defeat by the exhaustion of his cartridge supply.

First Real Facts.

Disquieting rumors had been in circulation here for a week, but not until today, when General Estrada let the higher officials of the provisional government into the secret, was the situation known. In official circles there was for a time profound gloom, but later in the day the officials appeared to be recovering their composure.

With the remnant of Chamorro's force there are now at San Vicente 500 provisional soldiers. Fifteen Americans recruited at Panama, started for the front today and an effort is being made to gather 500 additional recruits among the Nicaraguans of this city. As a military measure, however, the provisional army now appears to merit no higher classification than that of a guerrilla band. The present plan are for the pursuing of this style of bush war, presumably with the idea of compelling the United States to intervene.

The sentiment in favor of intervention has been growing since Menz's defeat at Santa Clara, nearly a month ago.

SHOOTSELF IN MOUTH.

Portsmouth Man Found Dead—Supposed Suicide.

NORFOLK, VA., March 3.—John Crouch, a young Portsmouth man, was this morning found dead in a field near his Park View home with a bullet fired into his brain through the mouth and a pistol lying by his head.

Neighbors heard a pistol shot 11 o'clock last night, but paid no attention to it until the finding of the body today. It is supposed to have been